265. Ray, M. S. 1903. A list of the land birds of Lake Valley, central Sierra Nevada Mountains, California. Auk 20:180-193.

266. Ray, M. S. 1905. A third trip to the high Sierras. Auk 22:363-371.

267. Ray, M. S. 1913. Some further notes on Sierran field-work. Condor 15:198-203. **Notes**: Mountain quail, *O. picta plumifera*, was seen at Phillips' station (6500-7600 feet), Forni's (6000-9000 feet), and at Desolation Valley (8000-8500 feet) between June 9-14, 1910.

268. Ray, M. S. 1914. Some discoveries in the forest at Fyffe. Condor 16:57-70. **Excerpt**: I noted four rich buffy eggs of the Mountain Partridge (*Oreortyx picta plumifera*) lying in a grass and leaf-lined hollow which a dead pine branch and surrounding weeds partially concealed.

269. Reed, C. A. 1912. American game birds. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City. 64pp.

270. Reed, C. A. 1965. North American birds' eggs. Dover Publ., New York, N.Y. 372pp. **Notes**: The author includes information on the distribution, physical description, habitat, nests, clutch size, eggs, and plumage comparisons of *Oreortyx pictus*.

271. Rhoads, S. N. 1893. The birds observed in British Columbia and Washington during spring and summer, 1892. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia. 1893:21-65. **Excerpt**: *Oreortyx pictus*. Mountain Partridge. A few seen at Nisqually. Tacoma, Edward Bros. The vicinity of Puget Sound at present is debatable ground between the introduced and indigenous birds of this species. The northern limit of *Oreortyx pictus* in Washington, prior to the introduction of California and Oregon birds probably reached the southern shores of Puget Sound. At present they reside in suitable places over eastern Washington, southern Vancouver Island and the southern Cascade region of British Columbia.

272. Richards, E. B. 1924. A list of the land birds of the Grass Valley District, California. Condor 26:98-104. **Excerpt**: *Oreortyx picta plumifera*. Mountain Quail. Fairly common resident of the northeastern part of the district. Some years numerous as fall migrant.

273. Richardson, C. H. 1904. A list of summer birds of the Piute Mountains, California. Condor 6:134-137. **Excerpt**: *Oreortyx p. plumiferus*. Plumed Quail. Common in the higher mountains and often seen in the foothills.

274. Richardson, F. 1941. Results of the southern California quail banding program. Calif. Fish and Game 27:234-249.

275. Ridgway, R. 1887. A manual of North American birds. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. **Notes**: The text includes a taxonomic key and detailed description of the genus *Oreortyx* Baird.

276. Ridgway, R. 1894. Geographical, versus sexual, variation in *Oreortyx pictus*. Auk 11:193-197. **Excerpt**: Although confident that no mistake had been made in the diagnoses of the two forms [*O. pictus* and *Oreortyx pictus plumiferus*] and equally certain that the differences were not sexual, I have taken the trouble to again carefully examine all the specimens accessible to me with the view of testing the single character of the color of the hind neck -- a character never claimed by me to be of more than secondary importance -- and have tabulated the results, which are given below. Only specimens whose sex was determined by the collector are used, and the series was divided, previous to examination as to color of neck, into two series according to the geographical area represented. It will be seen by examination of these tables that the character is *not* sexual, and that it is, as claimed by me, to a large extent geographical. When the character in question fails as an index of locality, other characters do not; gray-napped birds from the Pacific coast being altogether more saturated in their coloration than brown-napped examples from the interior and southern coast districts.

277. Ridgway, R. 1900. A manual of North American birds. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. **Notes**: The text includes a highly detailed description for members of the genus *Oreortyx* Baird which is followed by a brief key to the two species: *O. pictus* (Dougl.) mountain partridge and *O. pictus plumiferus* (Gould) plumed partridge.

278. Ridgway, R. 1916. The birds of North and Middle America. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 50, Pt. 7. U.S. Gov. Printing Office, Wash., D.C. 543pp.

279. Ridgway, R., and H. Friedmann. 1946. The birds of North and Middle America. U.S. Nat. Mus., Bull. 50 Part 10. U.S. Gov. Printing Off., Wash., D.C. 484pp. **Notes**: A detailed description of physical characteristics, body measurements, range, plumage, and coloration is given for each subspecies along with a key and list of references for each subspecies.

280. Robertson, M. D. 1989. Statewide survey of mountain quail, 1989: a report on the status of mountain quail in Idaho. Unpubl. Rep. Id. Dept. Fish and Game, Boise. 27pp. **Excerpt**: The current status of Mountain Quail in Idaho does not appear promising. Although this project may have coincided with a time of year when Mountain Quail are less conspicuous (late breeding-incubation period), and was of a short duration, all the data seems to indicate that the population in Idaho is at a very low level. Brood sightings, checked harvest (including recent illegal kills) and reports of sightings by reliable agency personnel have all decreased. A comprehensive study is necessary in order to ascertain if the information contained herein would concur with a more quantitative, long-term study. Two areas in the

state have been recommended as possible study areas for a graduate project should funding become available. The northern area is situated along the Salmon River and includes drainages south of Cottonwood near Rock Cr. The southern area is situated along the Little Salmon River at Pollock. These two areas appear to have current and historic populations of Mountain Quail, and are close enough to one another to avoid any logistical problems.

281. Robertson, M. D. 1990. Mountain quail survey in the lower Salmon River of west-central Idaho, 1990: Addendum to 1989 statewide survey of mountain quail in Idaho. Unpubl. Rep. Id. Dept. Fish and Game, Boise. 19pp. **Excerpt**: This survey centered in west-central Idaho along the lower Salmon River and the lower Little Salmon River, and occurred from mid-April through mid-May. The objectives of this study were to intensively survey this area of the state to determine the current distribution and relative abundance of Mountain Quail, and to identify drainages or areas where sufficient numbers of quail still exist to be used for a graduate student project. **Notes**: Sites currently containing mountain quail include Lockwood, Big Canyon, Cow, Gregory, Howard, John Day, Kessler, Poe, Rattlesnake, Rice, Shingle, and Sotin creeks and Rapid River. Probable locations include Big Canyon, Deer, Denny, Elfers, Elkhorn, Grave, Hammer, Hat, Papoose, Race, and Squaw creeks and the Cross-O Ranch. Doubtful locations include Allison, Chair, Deer, Fiddle, Johnson, Lightning, Otto, Partridge, China, Eagle, and Little Canyon creeks, and Burdock Gulch.

282. Rogers, G. E. 1965. Appraisal of mountain quail habitat. Pages 217-225 in Job Compl. Rep., Federal Aid Proj. W-37-R-18, WP 15, J1. Colo. Dept. Game, Fish and Parks, Denver.

283. Rogers, G. E. 1966. Appraisal of mountain quail habitat. Pages 125-133 in Job Compl. Rep., Federal Aid Proj. W-37-R-19, WP 15, J2. Colo. Dept. Game, Fish and Parks, Denver.

284. Rogers, G. E. 1967. Appraisal of mountain quail habitat. Pages 215-218 in Job Compl. Rep., Federal Aid Proj. W-37-R-20, WP 15, J2. Colo. Dept. Game, Fish and Parks, Denver.

285. Rogers, G. E. 1968. Appraisal of mountain quail habitat. Pages 113-116 in Job Compl. Rep., Federal Aid Proj. W-37-R-21, WP 15, J2. Colo. Dept. Game, Fish and Parks, Denver.

286. Root, T. 1988. Atlas of wintering North American birds. Univ. Chicago Press, Ill. 312pp. **Excerpt**: The Mountain Quail is somewhat more secretive than other North American quail. It occupies mountain habitats in the Pacific states and provinces. Introductions into Washington and British Columbia in the 1800s artificially extended its range north, and releases were still occurring in 1965, when several pairs were introduced on the Uncompahgre Plateau in Colorado

(Johnsgard 1973). The Christmas count data do not reflect this recent introduction; all thirty of the counts recording this species were in the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada. The densest population of Mountain Quail (2.04 I/Hr) was in the Trinity Mountains at the northern end of the Sacramento Valley.

287. Rowley, J. S. 1935. Notes on some birds of Lower California, Mexico. Condor 37:163-168. **Excerpt**: *O. picta confinis*. San Pedro Martir Mountain Quail. Quite by accident, on June 11, a pack burro flushed a female from a nest containing ten eggs, incubation commenced, near La Grulla in the Sierra San Pedro Martir.

288. Rue, L. L., III. 1973. Game birds of North America. Harper and Row, New York, N.Y. 490pp. **Notes**: A general account of the life history of the mountain quail. Includes description, distribution, communication, breeding and nesting, eggs and young, flight, migration, habits, food, life span, enemies, and table fare.

289. Rybarczyk, W. B., J. Connelly, D. Aslett, T. Chu, J. A. Hayden, A. Ogden, and R. B. Smith. 1985. Upland Management Plan: 1986-1990. Id. Dept. Fish and Game, Boise. 37pp. **Excerpt**: Mountain Quail -- It is not certain whether this species was native or introduced in Idaho. Mountain quail are native to eastern Oregon, and their historical distribution may have included central and southwestern Idaho. Habitat requirements of mountain quail are similar to Gambel's and California quail, in that they are dependent on riparian habitats. This species has declined throughout its range in Idaho, but the reasons for this decline are unknown. Because of population declines and lack of understanding of these declines, the Department will not allow harvest of mountain quail until we obtain more information on its status, distribution and habitat requirements. **Notes**: Information is included on the natural history, ecology, status, and distribution of each of the four species of quail in Idaho, with the primary emphasis on California quail. Lists of problems and strategies are also included.

290. Sandys, E., and T. S. Van Dyke. 1904. Upland game birds. London. 429pp. **Excerpt**: This comparatively large and exceedingly handsome species is not highly esteemed by sportsmen in general, owing to its true value not being well understood. In certain portions of California, and notably in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, when abundant it affords capital sport, while upon the table it is a delicacy not to be forgotten. As a rule, one, or at most two, broods are found on a favorite ground, the birds seldom, if ever, flocking like some of their relatives. *O. pictus* prefers moist districts and a generous rainfall. It is a runner, and in comparison with Bob-white, by no means so satisfactory a bird for dogs to work on. After the first flush the covey is apt to scatter widely and the beating up of single birds is a slow and frequently a wearying task. On the wing, its size and moderate speed render it a rather easy mark.

291. Sauer, J., S. Droege, and K. E. Church. 1993. Trends in North American quail populations (1966-1991) with special emphasis on evaluating changes in northern bobwhite populations. K. E. Church and T. V. Dailey, eds. Quail III: Natl. Quail Symp. Missouri Dept. Conserv., Jefferson City.

292. Schlotthauer, P. H. 1967. All about quail and grouse. Game Bird Breeders, Conserv., and Aviculturalistis' Gaz. 16(3):9-11.

293. Schultz, V. 1950. A modified Stoddard quail trap. J. Wildl. Manage. 14:243. **Notes**: Article includes the materials needed and general instructions for constructing traps for bobwhite quail, *Colinus virginianus*. Several advantages of the collapsible trap are discussed.

294. Sclater, P. L. 1857. List of birds collected by Mr. Thomas Bridges, corresponding member of the Society, in the Valley of San Jose, in the State of California. Proc. Zool. Soc. London 25:125-127.

295. Sheldon, H. H. 1907. A collecting trip by wagon to Eagle Lake, Sierra Nevada Mountains. Condor 9:185-191. **Excerpt**: *Oreortyx pictus plumiferus*. Mountain Partridge. Seen only in Big Meadows, on Feather river, where they breed rather plentifully. Three large broods seen August 11.

296. Sheldon, H. H. 1909. Notes on some birds of Kern County. Condor 11:168-172. **Excerpt**: *Oreortyx pictus plumiferus*. Mountain Quail. One was flusht on Pine Mountain three miles north of Long Tom. The species is very rarely seen as low as this but is plentiful in the Greenhorn Range.

297. Shepardson, D. I. 1917. Notes from the southern Sierras. Condor 19:168-169. **Excerpt**: *Oreortyx picta plumifera*. Plumed Quail. We noted this species in numbers between Clark's and Seven Oaks, elevation about 5000 feet. No eggs were found, but coveys of young were frequently met in the brush. The old birds called the chicks with a note remarkably like the snarling of a wildcat, which somewhat disconcerted us at first.

298. Shillinger, J. E., and L. C. Morley. 1942. Diseases of upland game birds. Conserv. Bull. 21, U.S. Dept. Interior, Fish and Wildl. Serv. U.S. Gov. Printing Office, Wash., D.C. 32pp. **Notes**: This publication provides an excellent summary to pathogens of wild and pen-raised game birds. Bacterial and filtrable-virus, fungous, and nutritional diseases as well as internal and external parasites are discussed.

299. Shufeldt, R. W. 1899. Notes on the mountain partridge (*Oreortyx pictus*) in captivity. Ornis 6:71-76. **Notes**: The author provides general information on the plumage, behavior, and photography of a captive mountain quail.

300. Skirm, J. 1884. List of birds of Santa Cruz, California. Ornithol. Oologist 9:149-150.

301. Smith, H. D., F. A. Stormer, and R. D. Godfrey Jr. 1981. A collapsible quail trap. U.S. Dept. Agric. For. Serv., Rocky Mt. For. and Range Exp. Stn. Res. Note RM-400. 3pp.

302. Smith, R., and J. Klott. 1994. Survey of mountain quail in the Jarbidge Resource Area. Unpubl. Rep. Bur. Land Manage., Boise District, Boise, Id. 8pp. **Excerpt**: During 1992 and 1993, surveys were conducted by IDFG to determine if mountain quail populations exist in the Jarbidge Resource Area. The need for surveys was apparent so that appropriate management actions could be undertaken, if necessary, to benefit the species. Surveys in 1993 were conducted as part of a Challenge Cost-Share Agreement between IDFG and BLM. This report provides the results of those surveys. . . Surveys in 1992 included portions of Cougar Creek (Arch Canyon), Columbet Creek, Dorsey Creek, the West Fork Jarbidge River, the Jarbidge River and the Bruneau River. In 1993, portions of Cougar Creek, Buck Creek, Deer Creek, the Bruneau River and the East Fork Bruneau Canyon were surveyed (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4). Mountain quail were not confirmed in any areas, however, a possible calling quail was heard in both 1992 and 1993 at Black Rock Crossing on the Bruneau River. No attempts were made later in the summer either year to verify the existence of mountain quail in this area.

303. Sowls, L. K., and L. A. Greenwalt. 1956. Large traps for catching quail. J. Wildl. Manage. 20:215-216. **Excerpt**: In reviewing the literature on quail research it is noticeable that almost all quail banding studies have used the standard quail trap as first described by Stoddard (1931) or some modification of it. This "old reliable" trap has been indispensable because of its low cost and portability. The purpose of this paper is to describe results obtained from the use of larger traps in locations where concentrations of western quail occur. Their usefulness in low quail densities where birds are not concentrated is not known.

304. Spaulding, E. S. 1949. The quails. MacMillan Co., New York, N.Y. 123pp. **Notes**: The author discusses general range, behavior, flock size, altitudinal range, description of habitat, flushing habits, habitat preferences, proximity to water, physical characteristics, voice, hunting, predators, effects of fire, and many anecdotal observations of mountain quail.

305. Stabler, R. M., and N. J. Kitzmiller. 1976. Plasmodium-pedioecetii from Gallinaceous birds of Colorado. J. Parasit. 62:539-544. **Abstract**: Colorado birds (49) of 6 galliform species (blue grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedioecetes phasianellus*), mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*), bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), Gambel's quail (*Lophortyx gambelii*), and the gray partridge (*Perdix perdix*)) were positive for P. (G.) pedioecetii. It is

probably the same parasite described by Wetmore (1939) from a sharp-tailed grouse from North Dakota. Except for its presence in Darwin's tinamou (*Nothura darwinii*) from Colorado, it has been reported only from gallinaceous birds. Most stages were predominantly subpolar to polar. There was a daily 8 a.m. to noon peak of merozoite production, but no synchronicity. Merozoite number ranged from 8-22, with a mean of 10.9. Gametocytes were long and slender, some curving around one end of the host nucleus.

306. Stabler, R. M., N. J. Kitzmiller, and C. E. Braun. 1974. Hematozoa from Colorado birds. IV. Galliformes. J. Parasit. 60:536-537.

307. Stephens, F. 1919. An annotated list of the birds of San Diego County, California. Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 3:142-180.

308. Stiver, S. J. Date Unknown. Declining mountain quail populations and prospects for restoration. Natl. Quail Semin. 9pp. **Excerpt**: Historical records indicate that mountain quail were distributed across a broad area east of the Sierra/Cascade mountain ranges and west of the Rocky Mountains. Quail populations began to disappear in the driest environments soon after the permanent occupation of European settlers. Major declines in Nevada most likely began to occur during the Comstock deforestation of the great basin in the 1870s. Populations in more mesic sites persisted in Idaho, Oregon, Washington and parts of Nevada until the mid-1900s. During the 1950s through the 1980s, a combination of factors caused mountain quail to nearly disappear from all their remnant habitats. Biologists believe that the factors that caused the population declines can be identified by the loss of overstory vegetation. The loss of vegetation was caused by the increase of fire and the cheatgrass/fire disclimax, reservoir construction, and excessive livestock grazing on riparian systems. Mountain quail restoration in the drier environments of the intermountain West can be accomplished with intensive management of quail habitat blocks that include all components of their habitat. Restoration of quail to historical population levels and distribution levels is unlikely.

309. Stivers, C. G. 1920. Forest fires destroy game. Calif. Fish and Game 6:36-37.

310. Stone, W. 1904. On a collection of birds and mammals from Mount Sanhedrin, California. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 56:576-585.

311. Storer, T. I. 1927. Three notable colonies of the cliff swallow in California. Condor 29:104-108. **Notes**: Noted that mountain quail were seen near Round Lake in July.

312. Streator, C. P. 1886. List of birds in the vicinity of Santa Barbara, California, during the year 1885. Ornithol. Oologist 11:66-67.

313. Sumner, L, and J. S. Dixon. 1953. Birds and mammals of the Sierra Nevada. Univ. Calif. Press, Berkeley. 484pp. **Notes**: Authors include information on physical description, habitat, distribution, historical range, native status, altitudinal migration, movements, food habits, nests, and several location records. Considered a common resident in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, inhabiting areas above the California quail.

314. Swarth, H. S. 1912. Report on a collection of birds and mammals from Vancouver Island. Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 10(1):1-124.

315. Taylor, W. P. 1912. Field notes on amphibians, reptiles and birds of northern Humboldt County, Nevada. Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 7:319-436.

316. Taylor, W. P. 1923. Upland game birds in the state of Washington with a discussion of some general principles of game importation. Murrelet 4(3):3-15. **Excerpt**: Mountain Quail, *Oreortyx picta* subspecies. Repeatedly introduced in various localities over the State, perhaps also indigenous in western Washington south of Puget Sound; now resident, principally in the humid Transition zone west of the Cascade Mountains north to San Juan Island and Bellingham; reported from Yakima, Klickitat and Asotin Counties in eastern Washington, and doubtless occurring in others. The origin of the various shipments of Mountain and California Quails is unknown. It is currently believed, not without reason, that the present quail stocks in Washington are mixtures, the Mountain of *Oreortyx picta picta* and *O. p. palmeri*. . . The earliest note, so far as known, on the importation of a game species into Washington is that of Cooper and Suckley (Pac. Railroad Repts., Vol. XII, Bk. 2, 1860, p. 225), and pertains to the Mountain Quail. Suckley writes that a few of these birds had been introduced from the Willamette Valley on the prairies back of Fort Vancouver, where they were increasing rapidly. . . There seems to be little evidence to support the view that this species was native in southwestern Washington. Peale (Mammalia and Ornithology, U.S. Expl. Exp., Vol. VIII, 1848, p. 183) says the Columbia River appears to be its northern limit. Reference has already been made to Cooper and Suckley's note on the introduction of the Mountain Quail prior to 1860. Bowles (in Dawson, The Birds of Washington, 1909, p. 564) is of the opinion that the species is not native. Whether or not it ever was indigenous, the Mountain Quail has been repeatedly introduced, its present geographic range having been given already. A few correspondents of the Biological Survey report the Mountain Quail increasing, but most of them tell of decreases ranging as high as 75 percent in three years. The Mountain Quail, probably an introduced species, is found over a considerable area, though its numbers are not great, and its status somewhat precarious.

317. Todd, K. S., and D. M. Hammond. 1971. Coccidia of Anseriformes, Galliformes, and Passeriformes. Pages 234-281 in J. W. Davis, R. C. Anderson, L. Karstad, and D. O. Trainer, eds. Infectious and parasitic diseases of wild birds. Ia. State Univ. Press, Ames.

318. Townsend, C. H. 1887. Field notes on the mammals, birds and reptiles of northern California. Proc. U.S. Natl. Mus. 10:159-241.

319. U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service. 1991. Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species of the Intermountain Region. Intermountain Reg., Ogden, Ut. 560pp. **Notes**: This report summarizes the status of mountain quail at the federal and state levels as follows: USFWS Status, None; USFS Region 4 Status, Sensitive; State List; ID; and Heritage Global/State Status, G5/ID-SE?, NV-S?. General information on distribution, description, reproduction, foods, habitat, and management implications is also provided.

320. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Bureau of Land Management. 1981. Sun Valley grazing, Butte, Blaine, Camas, and Elmore counties, State of Idaho. Bur. Land Manage., Boise, Id. 349pp. **Abstract**: Implementation of a livestock-grazing management program on 245,000 acres of public land within the Sun Valley Planning Area of the Shoshone District of Idaho is proposed. Present livestock grazing management on the 97 grazing allotments in the planning area, which includes Butte, Blaine, Camas, and Elmore counties, would be continued or modified. The proposed stocking rate of 29,877 animals unit months (AUMs) would represent a 30 percent increase over the present average use. The management program would involve adjustment of livestock grazing levels to the inventoried carrying capacity; implementation of 34 new grazing systems; alteration of the seasons of use on 74 allotments; and implementation of land-treatment measures on 23,985 acres of public land. Range facilities to be constructed or installed as part of the program would include 31 reservoirs, 99 spring developments, 2 wells, 2.5 miles of pipelines, 22.8 miles of fence, and 9 cattleguards. Along streams on public lands where the wood river sculpin, a species designated as sensitive, is known to occur, measures would be taken to improve riparian areas to at least good condition. All poor riparian areas would be subject to measures to improve their condition to at least fair. Estimated cost of range improvements is $426,960. The plan would allow livestock grazing in the area to increase from 23,067 AUMs to 32,230 AUMs within 20 years, increase usable forage by eight percent, and provide adequate habitat and forage on public land to support the projected deer, antelope, and elk populations. A majority of the areas within the planning zone that are currently in poor condition would be improved. Animals and plant species listed as sensitive, threatened, or endangered, including the wood river sculpin and mountain quail, would be protected. Overall watershed conditions would improve on three allotments. Hunting and fishing resource levels would increase by 135 percent over current levels.

321. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Bureau of Land Management. 1982. Bruneau-Kuna grazing area, Idaho and Nevada. Bur. Land Manage., Boise, Id. 189pp. **Abstract**: Implementation of an improved rangeland management program on 2.4 million acres of public land in Ada, Elmore, and Owyhee counties

in southwest Idaho and 8, 219 acres of public land in northcentral Elko county, Nevada, is proposed. The land lies within a 3.1-million-acre area that includes the Bruneau Resource Area and the southern portion of the Owyhee Resource Area. The area contains 49 allotments. The preferred management scheme would involve implementation of intensive management on 25 allotments and less intensive management on 24 allotments. Initial vegetation allocations would provide 202,275 animal unit months (AUMs) of forage to livestock and 2,333 AUMs to wildlife; the livestock allocation would be 7 percent above the past five-year licensed use but 15 percent below the current active grazing preference. Allotments to be intensively managed would be operated using allotment management plans incorporating specific grazing systems and multiple-use objectives. The management regimen would include measures to improve or protect fishery habitat, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, and other resource values. Approximately 153 miles of fishery habitat would be managed with the primary objective of improvement of riparian and fishery habitat. An additional 125 miles of canyonland would be reserved for bighorn sheep, river otter, mountain quail, and other wildlife associated with riparian habitat. Range improvements to be constructed or installed in association with the management plan would include 250 miles of fence, 125 spring developments, 235 reservoirs, 6 wells, 8 water catchments, 75 cattleguards, 105 miles of pipeline, 234,000 acres of brush control, and 42,300 acres of brush control followed by seeding. The project would include development of 19 miles of pipeline on the plateau between Little Jacks and Big Jacks Creeks. Federal and local rancher costs for the project are estimated at $2.9 million and $1.3 million, respectively.

322. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1991. Federal Register Part VIII. 50 CFR Part 17: Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; animal candidate review for listing as endangered or threatened species, proposed rule. 225pp. **Notes**: Mountain quail are listed as a category 2 species in Region 1; population trend is "declining" which indicates decreasing numbers and/or increasing threats for the species. Category 2 species are those "for which information now in the possession of the Service indicates that proposing to list as endangered or threatened is possibly appropriate, but for which conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threat are not currently available to support proposed rules. The Service emphasizes that these taxa are not being proposed for listing by this notice, and that there are no current plans for such proposals unless additional supporting information becomes available. Further biological research and field study usually will be necessary to ascertain the status of taxa in this category."

323. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1994. Federal Register Part IV. 50 CFR Part 17: Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; animal candidate review for listing as endangered or threatened species; proposed rule. 219pp. **Notes**: Mountain quail are listed as a category 3C species in Region 1; population trend is "not applicable." Category 3 species are those that were once considered for listing as threatened or endangered but are no longer under

such consideration and that are not current candidates for listing. Category 3C species "have proven to be more abundant or widespread than previously believed and/or those that are not subject to any identifiable threat. If further research or changes in habitat conditions indicate a significant decline in any of these taxa, they may be reevaluated for possible inclusion in categories 1 or 2."

324. Van Dyke, T. S. 1890. The quails of California. Outing 15:460-464.

325. Van Dyke, T. S. 1895. Game birds at home. Fords, Howard & Hurlbert, New York, N.Y. 219pp.

326. Van Rossem, A. J. 1914. Notes from the San Bernardino Mountains. Condor 16:145-146. **Excerpt**: Few quail were met with between 3000 and 5000 feet. At the later altitude Plumed Quail (*Oreortyx picta plumifera*) were rather abundant.

327. Van Rossem, A. J. 1937. A review of the races of mountain quail. Condor 39:20-24. **Notes**: Discusses range reduction, nomenclature, sex differentiation, fall plumage, and geographic variations in plumage color and crest length. Recognizes four geographic races or subspecies including the Northwestern Mountain Quail (*Oreortyx picta palmeri*), Sierra Nevada Mountain Quail (*O. p. picta*), Desert Mountain Quail (*O. p. eremophila*), and Lower California Mountain Quail (*O. p. confinis*). Includes a distribution map of each subspecies within California and a brief comparison of plum lengths for all four subspecies.

328. Van Rossem, A. J., and W. M. Pierce. 1915. Further notes from the San Bernardino Mountains. Condor 17:163-165. **Excerpt**: *Oreortyx picta plumifera*. Plumed Quail. Unexpectedly rare, in fact apparently absent from the region under consideration. The only evidence of the species found were some feathers in the trail at Clark's Ranch (elevation 5000 feet), in the Santa Ana Canyon.

329. Vandenburgh, J. 1898. Birds observed in central California in the summer of 1893. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 50:206-218.

330. Vogel, C. A. 1994. Mountain quail habitat suitability study: Brownlee Wildlife Management Area. Unpubl. Rep. Treasure Valley Chap. Pheasants Forever and Id. Dept. Fish and Game, Nampa, Id. 34pp. **Excerpt**: Mountain quail were historically found in the Brownlee Wildlife Management Area but populations have declined during the past several decades. A primary concern is that Brownlee Reservoir, an impoundment of the Snake River, eliminated critical low-elevation winter habitat. The purpose of this study was to assess remaining habitat within the management area for suitability for mountain quail. Habitat data was collected from two drainages and analyzed using a habitat suitability index (HSI) model. Resulting index values indicate that the habitat is suitable for mountain quail in both study areas. In low-elevation winter range, Grade Creek contains more suitable habitat for mountain quail as shown by the higher HSI values and the

higher percent cover of food shrubs. This drainage also supports a wider, more continuous riparian corridor with more extensive stringers and patches of shrubs on adjacent slopes. In Duke's Creek, HSI values for lower elevations are comparable to Grade Creek; however, percent cover of food shrubs is lower and the riparian corridor is more narrow and fragmented. Habitat suitability of Duke's Creek could be improved by planting food shrubs in open areas to widen the already existing vegetation corridor and reduce habitat fragmentation.

331. Vogel, C. A., and K. P. Reese. 1995. Habitat Conservation Assessment for mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*). Unpubl. Rep. Id. Dept. Fish and Game, Boise, Id. 61pp. **Abstract**: In the early 1900s, mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*) were found throughout California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Baja Norte, Mexico. During the past several decades, mountain quail numbers have declined and their distribution has been shrinking throughout the United States (U.S.) except in California and western Oregon. This Habitat Conservation Assessment (HCA) summarizes literature and unpublished reports on mountain quail status, biology, ecology, and management throughout their range. A Conservation Strategy (CS) for Mountain Quail has been produced separately and contains conservation actions for mountain quail populations in Idaho and northern Nevada. Although the CS is specific to Idaho and Nevada, the conservation actions could be applied to mountain quail populations in California, Oregon, and Washington. In the future, the HCA and CS may be used to develop cooperative Conservation Agreements between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, state wildlife management authorities, and other public and private entities to improve mountain quail habitat, and increase population sizes and distribution.

332. Vogel, C. A., and K. P. Reese. 1995. Habitat Conservation Strategy for mountain quail in Idaho and Northern Nevada. Unpubl. Rep. Id. Dept. Fish and Game, Boise, Id. 59pp. **Abstract**: Vogel and Reese (1995) completed a mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*) Habitat Conservation Assessment (HCA) that is a companion document to this Conservation Strategy. The HCA contains detailed information on the status, habitat, population parameters, ecological requirements, and other aspects of mountain quail ecology not repeated in this document. A comprehensive list of known and potential threats is included in the HCA and will be a useful reference in considering the following conservation actions. This report presents general and site-specific conservation actions that will benefit mountain quail populations in Idaho and northern Nevada. The Conservation Strategy is designed to remove threats, increase numbers, and expand the distribution of populations that have experienced marked declines in numbers and distribution. The HCA and Conservation Strategy for mountain quail are technical documents that will support development of cooperative Conservation Agreements and eliminate the need for duplicate efforts by various agencies. The ultimate goals of the mountain quail Conservation Strategy are to: 1) Increase the abundance and distribution of mountain quail to ensure population viability and species persistence throughout their range, thereby reducing the priority of federal

listing as threatened or endangered. 2) Remove or lessen existing threats to population recovery and quantify potential threats to mountain quail populations throughout their range. 3) Identify and protect existing habitat, enhance degraded habitat, and increase the distribution of habitat to enhance population viability throughout their range. 4) Identify, protect, and enhance habitats that link existing and future populations at the landscape level.

333. Vogel, C. A., and K. P. Reese. 1995. Mountain quail status report: a document preliminary to a Habitat Conservation Assessment for mountain quail. Unpubl. Rep. U. S. Forest Service, Eastside Ecosystem Management Project, Walla Walla, Washington. 33pp. **Excerpt**: Mountain quail (*Oreortyx pictus*) were historically found throughout the western United States (U.S.) in Washington, Oregon, western and central Idaho, through the mountains of California, and throughout northern and western Nevada. During the past several decades, mountain quail populations have been declining and their distribution has been shrinking throughout their range except in California and western Oregon. The purpose of this report is to present current knowledge on mountain quail natural history within the Columbia River Basin (Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington). This report addresses the current status, habitat, population parameters, and known and potential threats to the species and is a preliminary report designed to meet the immediate needs of the Eastside Ecosystem Strategy Project. This report will be further developed into a Habitat Conservation Assessment for mountain quail.

334. Voght, J. 1941. Bird notes from Lassen Volcanic National Park. Condor 43:161-162. **Excerpt**: *Oreortyx picta picta*. Interior Mountain Quail. Seen at Manzanita Lake, 6000 feet, as late as November 7, 1940, after several snow storms.

335. Walker, R. L. 1967. A brief history of exotic game bird and mammal introduction into Hawaii with a look to the future. Trans. West. Assoc. State Game and Fish Commissioners Conf., Honolulu. 13pp.

336. Wall, E. 1893. The plumed partridge. Oologist 10:232. **Notes**: Author includes information on altitudinal migration, food habits, breeding habitat, nests, eggs, clutch size, calls, behavior, roosting, and physical description. In 1892 the author found mountain quail in Strawberry Valley, San Bernardino Mountains.

337. Washington Department of Wildlife. 1993. Distribution status of the Mountain Quail. 322pp. **Excerpt**: Knowledge of habitat use, population density and distribution are essential to adequately manage mountain quail in Washington. The purpose of this project is to document the distribution of mountain quail in Washington. Objective: 1. Identify the current distribution of the mountain quail in Washington state. 2. Compile a data base and verify recent mountain quail sightings reported on the telephone "hotline." 3. Survey portions of Asotin county in eastern Washington. 4. Conduct a literature review to determine

historic distribution of mountain quail. 5. Develop management recommendations and prioritize research.

338. Wauer, R. H. 1964. Ecological distribution of the birds of the Panamint Mountains, California. Condor 66:287-301. **Notes**: Wauer divides the study area into habitat zones and notes mountain quail (breeding) associated with the pinon-juniper woodlands and limber pine. The species frequents mountain springs but can also be found far from water. Juveniles were sighted at Throndike Spring in June 1960 and a female and her brood were sighted on Bennett Peak at 9500 feet elevation in June 1961.

339. Weathers, W. W. 1983. Birds of southern California's Deep Canyon. Univ. Calif. Press, Berkeley. 266pp. **Notes**: Author includes general information on the male brood patch, male incubation, distribution, range, voice, coveys, brood size, mortality, breeding, water requirements, and habitat preferences of mountain quail in Deep Canyon.

340. Wetmore, A. 1932. Additional records of birds from cavern deposits in New Mexico. Condor 34:141-142. **Excerpt**: The Plumed Quail (*Oreortyx picta*) is represented by one entire, and one broken, metatarsus, a coracoid, and a tibio-tarsus, all in excellent condition. This is another species not known previously from New Mexico, as it ranges now from Washington and western Nevada through California into Lower California. The cave material does not differ from modern skeletons as shown in two in the U.S. National Museum, and five loaned for comparison by Dr. J. Grinnell from the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. The occurrence of this quail in New Mexico is as remarkable as the presence of the California Condor in the same deposits.

341. Wetmore, A. 1965. Water, prey, and game birds of North America. Natl. Geogr. Book Serv., Wash., D. C. 287pp.

342. Wheelock, I. G. 1904. Birds of California. Chicago, Il.. 578pp. **Notes**: Author includes a general description of adult plumage, young and downy young, geographical distribution, breeding range, breeding season, nest, eggs, food, voice, and altitudinal migration for *Oreortyx pictus* and *O. p. plumiferus*.

343. White, P. J. 1931. Rattlesnake leads to discovery of quail nest. Yosemite Nature Notes 10:80.

344. Willett, G. 1912. Birds of the Pacific slope of southern California. Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 7. Cooper Ornithol. Club, Eagle Rock, Calif. 122pp.

345. Willett, G. 1919. Bird notes from southeastern Oregon and northeastern California. Condor 21:194-207. **Excerpt**: *Oreortyx picta plumifera*. Plumed Quail. Seen along streams in mountains west of Warner Valley.